PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY AT
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
OFFICE, 70 FIFTH STREET,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. HEBERTON, ... Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 4 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)..... 20 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00
Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Daily Prayer Meeting

From 12 to one o'clock, at Bethel Church, Fifth street, head of the Diamond office.

At Becker's

Elegant Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, and Gallery Stock.

A Warning—How it Looks.

Agents Wanted.

Fashionable Styles.

White Lead

Lace Draperies.

Buchanan Tailoring.

Second Edition.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

FIRST EDITION.

IMPEACHMENT:

Argument for the Prosecution.

THE ADDRESS OF MR. BOUTWELL.

Speeches for Prosecution and Defense.

Interesting Debate.

Everybody to be Heard.

By Telegraph to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1868.

SENATE.

The Chief Justice stated the first business to be considered was the motion of Mr. Stanbery, allowing the managers time to reply to the answer of the President, and the question was on the motion of Mr. Sumner, to strike out the word "three" and insert "two."

Mr. Johnson arose to publish his opinion in the case of the President of the United States, in his own behalf, and in behalf of the people of the United States, and also in behalf of the Constitution and laws of the country, and the rights and liberties of the people, and the rights and powers of the several departments of the government established and established by the Constitution of the United States. The question presented for the consideration of the Senate was a question of the highest importance to the people of the United States, and to the future welfare of the country. It was a question which involved the rights of the people, and the powers of the several departments of the government established by the Constitution of the United States

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

CROP AND FRUIT PROSPECT.

Our friends everywhere will confer a favor by writing us briefly concerning the grain and fruit prospect, and the farming and business prospect generally. We shall be obliged for any item of local interest that may be within their knowledge.

We lay before our readers this morning the argument of Manager BUTLER, as delivered before the High Court of Impeachment yesterday. Strong and exhaustive, it more than justifies the expectations of the friends of this eminent logician and orator. He will be followed to-day by Mr. EVARTS on the part of the defence, and it is probable that Mr. BINGHAM will follow him and conclude the case, though under the resolution of the Senate both sides may deliver as many speeches as they may feel disposed to make.

THE impeachment trial is drawing to a close. Notwithstanding the progression of time and hints to plainly express it, the true signs do not vary a particle, and they point unanimously to conviction as the verdict. A well informed writer says: "It is the opinion of those who have excellent opportunities for judging, that the President will be found "guilty" on at least four of the articles, and that he will be announced to be removed from office. Whether disqualification for holding office in future be added, remains to be seen."

DURING the next month the city of Chicago will be the centre of interest to vast multitudes of the people of the country. It has been the fortune of the "Garden City" to attract to it two of the largest and most important quadrennial bodies which ever assemble in the interest of the people. For the first time there will be held in the same city, during the same month, the Mass Convention of Delegates of the great Republican party, from every State in the Union, to put in nomination candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, composed of ministers of that religious denomination, from every part of our common country. This meeting of the delegates of these respectively large and influential portions of the people in the same city contemporaneously is, of course, a mere providential accident; but is, nevertheless, eminently fitting and suggestive. For it seems to remind us that, in the severe ordeal through which the nation has recently passed under the leadership of the Republican party, the various religious organizations were in complete harmony with its objects and purposes, and in perfect sympathy with its most daring movements. And what was true then is just as true now. The party, which in Congress and in the councils of the States, is engaged in the warm and inflexible defense of the right, and in striving to maintain the principles, in the support of which the nation received its copious baptism of blood and tears, still receives the same hearty and almost unanimous indorsement of the great heart of the religious organizations, whose principles and doctrines embody the most enlarged and the most pure patriotism.

And in this fact, whatever may be the temporary criminations of the passing conflict, or the occasional momentary party alienations which may seem to occur, men of thought read the assurance of real progress, substantial success, and a final complete triumph to the party upon whom has devolved the herculean labors and burdens of the closing confirmation.

WILL ANDREW JOHNSON BE CONVICTED?

Now that the trial is virtually over, and the public, as it were, are anxiously awaiting the verdict, the question, "Will Andrew Johnson be convicted?" is most pertinent and important. There are fifty-four members of the Senate, of whom twelve are anti-Republicans, and will of course vote for acquittal. Mr. WADE is not expected to vote. Should seven Republicans, in addition to the three agnostics, DIXON, DOOLITTLE and NORTON, vote with the opposition, JOHNSON will be acquitted. Various causes are assigned why certain Republican senators are likely to vote in the negative, but not one valid reason has been given for such a course. Some of them differed, on various important points, during the progress of the trial; others freely expressed their opinions in regard to the bad taste of some of the prosecutors, but none have been so foolish or impolitic as to indicate that they are going to vote in the negative. Because they did not all agree on minor points, is no evidence that they will not agree on the main question. We need not mention the reasons put forth why this and that Senator is not down as doubtful. The largest class is held to be uncertain because they wear uniforms for a free admission of evidence. This includes MORTON, MORRILL (of Maine), and FRANCHOT-RUSK. Another class voted steadily for allowing the largest latitude to the President's counsel in conducting his defence, among whom are MORRILL, FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL, GRIMES, ANTHONY, SUMNER, SHERMAN, HENDRICKS, FOWLER, VAN WINKLE and ROSS. Who can for a moment doubt how some at least of these members will vote? Difference of opinion as to the admission of evidence, or the latitude which should be allowed for defense, is no evidence whatever of an adverse decision on the grave question in issue. We dismiss, therefore, as unworthy of serious consideration, any such reasons as these, upon which so many persons would fain hang doubts, and pass to that smaller class, including Messrs. GRIMES, FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL, SUMNER, SHERMAN, FOWLER, ROSS and VAN WINKLE, concerning whose position the gravest doubts have been expressed. Mr. GRIMES will probably vote for acquittal because he has always held impeachment unwise, and is decidedly averse to ousting WADE succeed to the Presidency. FESSENDEN is bitterly opposed to WADE, mainly on account of the defeat of his own aspirations for the Presidency of the Senate, but his conscientious convictions on the one hand, and on the other the damage which his reputation would sustain by a negative vote, will hardly allow his personal dislike to WADE to influence his judgment. TRUMBULL is a man of conservative character, and like FESSENDEN and GRIMES regarded impeachment as unwise, but those who know him best assert that he is satisfied as to the guilt of JOHNSON of at least some of the articles, and count on both his and FESSENDEN's vote. As to Mr. SUMNER, no doubts in his case have been expressed. Mainly through the absurd stories regarding his father-in-law, the Chief Justice, who is accused of having raised the question of the eligibility of the President *pro tempore* of the Senate to the Presidency in the event of JOHNSON's removal. Mr. SUMNER's most intimate friends express no doubt as to his voting for conviction. Mr. SHERMAN, having declared that SUMNER was not entitled within the precincts of the bar of the hill, cannot consistently vote to remove JOHNSON for having acted on the interpretation, but on other articles of the law as such difficulty, and is counted upon in the affirmative. Mr. FOWLER, it is said, has been counting one of the President's daughters, and hence could not commit so cruel and ungallant an act as to vote to remove her father out of the White House in disgrace! There is no good reason assigned for Mr. ROSS's voting with the opposition, and his associates insist that he will vote right. Mr. VAN WINKLE has never been considered very reliable on this question, and it is generally believed that he will vote for acquittal. The summing up of all this is, that, giving the Press' worst all the really doubtful votes, he still falls short of the number required to save him. His conviction and removal seem so certain, therefore, as anything in the future can be.

CAN PITTSBURGH SECURE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION TO THE LAKES?

We yesterday published, and briefly commended the able letter of Col. WOMELSDORF on the enlargement of the Erie canal to Lake Erie, and a few additional thoughts have since been suggested to us. A bill to accomplish this purpose had been prepared for the last Legislature, but on consulting among the members, it was found that neither the Legislature nor Executive departments were prepared to act on this important matter. All that was then asked was the report from the Committee on Federal Relations indorsing the project, and Colonel WOMELSDORF's letter. Now the design of these lines has been to prepare the way for action in 1869. If it be indeed true that Pittsburgh has seen her most prosperous days as a manufacturing center, unless something can be done to cheapen transportation between her manufactures and their consumers in the West, Northwest and Southwest, then it behooves us to be up and doing. If a million water communication, by the Ohio river and the Lakes, can be secured to carry Pittsburgh manufactured articles at one-fourth—aye even one-half—the rates charged by our existing railroads, this alone would determine the location of manufacturing establishments at Pittsburgh, which otherwise would be located in other sections. We have carefully examined the report on this subject, and we indorse fully its conclusions on the engineering and transportation questions involved.

We think the constitutional objections are fairly met and that the same liberal construction which enabled the Legislature to pass the acts of 1858 and 1861, to aid two great railroad lines, is amply sufficient to authorize the canal enlargement project. But, at first view, nine out of every ten will be against this conclusion. It, therefore, our leading business men intend to see this thing pushed on, they must see to the character of our representation at Harrisburg next winter. We must, if necessary, *draft* in service men that cannot be indicted on either as *solicitors*. The subject is necessarily one not popular for its full comprehension is large and varied knowledge of finance, statistics and engineering law. If one, two or three first-class representatives can be secured from Allegheny county, the measure is already half won. If not, however, it will be postponed for years. So, too, the next Legislature should take some measures before the census of 1870 is taken, to give to Pittsburgh her proper position among the great cities of the Union. If consolidation in all its branches cannot be secured, at least let our city have the credit of the population and wealth now centered in this county. We, therefore, invoke our county convention to force to the forefront such representatives as will be an honor to our county, and largely contribute to the success of the measures above referred to.

The Drew-Vanderbilt War Ended.

The contest between Vanderbilt and Drew reached a singular and unexpected termination on Monday. It was reasonably expected that the war would rage for weeks to come; but, while these anticipations were indulged in by the public generally, the two champions were quietly making up their minds in New York to settle their difficulties without the aid of the Legislature. When deputies reached Albany that Mr. Vanderbilt would not oppose the Erie bill further, as he had no longer any motive for doing so, the members of the Assembly became quite indignant, and passed the bill with a promptness and unanimity never before witnessed. The excitement against Vanderbilt was intense; and, as soon as the bill under consideration had been passed, the disconcerted members began hunting up other bills, announcing to Vanderbilt, with a view of punishing him, that they still existed. The jury was locked up, ordered to a third reading, and Thursday (to-day) fixed upon for a final vote. The Erie bill, although not such as the Erie directors wanted, is nevertheless regarded as a decided blow at Vanderbilt's increasing interests. Whether the Legislature seeks to punish Vanderbilt because he refused longer to be "bulldozed" by them, or because the laws are just and necessary, are questions about which people may differ.

Mr. Dickens's Last.

Mr. DICKENS concluded his readings in this country in New York on Monday evening. When the readings had been concluded the entire audience arose and joined in hearty cheers, while the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and loud calls were made for a speech from the retiring reader. Mr. DICKENS, in response to the demands, returned to the desk, and when the audience had eclapsed into the former quiet, he spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The chance of one more meeting between you and me on this occasion does not present itself to my mind. I have, therefore, thought it right to say a few words of grateful thanks to you for the favor with which you have received me, and for the devotion you have shown to these readings. I have

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Sts,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

7-30'S CONVERTED

INTO THE

New 5-20 Coupon Bond

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COUPONS AND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 22.

The extreme and uncomfortable stringency which has existed in the money market, for the past three weeks, is yielding to a much more comfortable condition of things. Money is accumulating in the banks and in the hands of capitalists, who are daily becoming willing to make loans. Discriminations in favor of individuals and particular money is gradually on its return from the interior, and all the eastward cities may naturally expect a steady increase of money and lower rates of interest. All chances for a money panic are past, and there must be a return to ease from this time out. Our local money market is proportionally slow in responding to that of the eastern, where rates are declining, and it may take a week or two to catch up to New York. There is a good deal of discounting by the banks, and what paper they can get is generally placed at higher figures.

—The stock market reflects the improvement in money. Governments are in good demand, and investors are buying moderately. The usual investment demand from the interior has been stopped for the last few weeks by the panic, but it is now hopefully recovering. The government list is generally higher, although some sales of bonds are making by the government brokers for Treasury account, as is supposed. The quotations show a further advance to-day.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Buyers.	Sellers.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers and dealers on corner of Fourth and Wood streets, furnish the following quotations for gold and government securities:

Gold, 138½@—; U. S. 6s, 1881, 113@—; do. 5-20s, 1862, 110@—; do 1864, 110@—; do 1865, 110½@—; U. S. 10-40s, 1904, ——@——; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 108@—; do 1867, 108@—; June 7-30s 1865, July 7-30s, 107½@—; May Compounds 1865, ——@——.

—Gold is firm and advancing. The closing price was 138½.

—The railway stock is bounding upwards. Erie went up, carrying the whole list along with it.

—The following table, as reported by J. W. Kennedy, broker, will show the comparative range of prices for the past week:

April 16.	17.	18.	20.	21.	22.
Fort Wayne	100	100½	101	101	101
Cleveland & Pitts.	86	86	86	86	86
Erie	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Reading	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Pennsylvania	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
Northwestern	30	30	30	30	30
Northwestern pref.	58	58	58	58	58
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½

—The Wilkesbarre Railroad earned for the second week in April:

[illegible]	$[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase	$[illegible]

—In Philadelphia, the demand for money at bank is about up to the supply, but as the rule, customers having legitimate business paper are pretty generally accommodated. Money on call on first class collaterals is obtainable at about 7 per cent. On miscellaneous stock collateral the rate is sometimes as high as 7½ per cent. Prime commercial paper on the street is quoted at 9@10 per cent. Discount, and second class bills at 12@12 per cent. There is little urgency manifested by trade borrowers, consequently the market is free from excitement. Among the stock operators money has been a little tight, but with the feeling in the stock market yesterday and rather higher prices for the speculative stocks, relief even in this quarter may be expected.

The sudden change in the money market at the East is accompanied by a restoration of confidence among money lenders and stockbrokers who are satisfied that prices on the Boston Exchange have touched bottom, and that a steady improvement will henceforth take place, culminating during the summer in the highest prices of the year. The attempt of the stock-gambling panic-mongers, and the unprincipled speculators banded together to produce a monetary and financial crisis has signally failed of success. Assisted by the tremendous money pressure engineered by the movements of the Treasury Department in "unloading" gold "bullion" by sales of gold and non-purchases of seven-thirties, the bears had everything in their favor. The Treasury Department, governing the bank reserves to prepare for the quarterly statement, and the money-lenders' pressure by the daily calling in of loans, formed an aggregate of powerful bear influences which could not have failed to produce a most disastrous panic, if the business community and Wall street had been as inflated or weak condition. The severe strain of the last three weeks has demonstrated a strength and wealth of resources among the solid business men which it is idle to deny. They are incontestable evidence of a sound conservative condition of affairs. There has been nothing in any money panic analogous to affairs in Europe last year, and in 1866, with which well meaning but poorly informed persons have attempted to date a parallel. As a result, American railroad property is more free from floating debt, cheaper as an investment, and more promising in regard to receipts and future prosperity than it ever was before.

The strength of the stock market throughout the whole of the recent stringency and efforts to create distrust is evidence of the "intrinsic" general value of railroad property. The Union Pacific Railroad Company has already expended over $10,000,000, and the Central Pacific, which continues it with San Francisco, over $20,000,000. The Union Pacific has completed 30 miles from Omaha westward, and iron and other materials for 40 miles more are upon the ground, and 50 additional miles are ready for the track. A force will be employed from Ogden, and 60 miles will be completed this season. In 1869 the line will be completed with continuous connection between New York and San Francisco. The completion of this road will materially change the wealth of the whole country from the traffic and profits connected with the commerce of China and the East Indies. It will increase the riches, and money and credit facilities of New York to a point difficult to overestimate at this time. It will enable New York capitalists in regard to railroad investments, to do a fully as rich an as any great colonies in the world. The most sanguine imagination of to-day can hardly conceive the future growth of the Pacific States, and the immense increase of commerce, which will even in this quarter may be expected.

The sudden change in the money market at the East is accompanied by a restoration of confidence among money lenders and stockbrokers who are satisfied that prices on the Boston Exchange have touched bottom, and that a steady improvement will henceforth take place, culminating during the summer in the highest prices of the year. The attempt of the stock-gambling panic-mongers, and the unprincipled speculators banded together to produce a monetary and financial crisis has signally failed of success. Assisted by the tremendous money pressure engineered by the movements of the Treasury Department in "unloading" gold "bullion" by sales of gold and non-purchases of seven-thirties, the bears had everything in their favor. The Treasury Department, governing the bank reserves to prepare for the quarterly statement, and the money-lenders' pressure by the daily calling in of loans, formed an aggregate of powerful bear influences which could not have failed to produce a most disastrous panic, if the business community and Wall street had been as inflated or weak condition. The severe strain of the last three weeks has demonstrated a strength and wealth of resources among the solid business men which it is idle to deny. They are incontestable evidence of a sound conservative condition of affairs. There has been nothing in any money panic analogous to affairs in Europe last year, and in 1866, with which well meaning but poorly informed persons have attempted to date a parallel. As a result, American railroad property is more free from floating debt, cheaper as an investment, and more promising in regard to receipts and future prosperity than it ever was before.

The strength of the stock market throughout the whole of the recent stringency and efforts to create distrust is evidence of the "intrinsic" general value of railroad property. The Union Pacific Railroad Company has already expended over $10,000,000, and the Central Pacific, which continues it with San Francisco, over $20,000,000. The Union Pacific has completed 30 miles from Omaha westward, and iron and other materials for 40 miles more are upon the ground, and 50 additional miles are ready for the track. A force will be employed from Ogden, and 60 miles will be completed this season. In 1869 the line will be completed with continuous connection between New York and San Francisco. The completion of this road will materially change the wealth of the whole country from the traffic and profits connected with the commerce of China and the East Indies. It will increase the riches, and money and credit facilities of New York to a point difficult to overestimate at this time. It will enable New York capitalists in regard to railroad investments, to do a fully as rich an as any great colonies in the world. The most sanguine imagination of to-day can hardly conceive the future growth of the Pacific States, and the immense increase of commerce, which will even in this quarter may be expected.

—Since W. Kennedy has succeeded E. S. Bryan, Esq., in the Stock Commission business, at No. 60 Fourth street in Apollo Building, Stocks, promissory notes, bonds, mortgages, &c., bought and sold. Loans negotiated at low rates on collaterals, such as sound dividend paying stocks, United States, Municipal, State or Railroad bonds. Also, dealing in Gold, Silver and Government bonds, keeping a telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards, where in addition to our execution orders for the purchase or sale of railroad stocks, Government bonds, gold, &c., in the eastern cities are regularly received by the brokers in that city.

WOOL MARKETS.

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED MY

Banking and Exchange Office

TO THE CORNER OF

FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,

Room formerly occupied by the National Bank of Commerce.

PH. R. MERTZ.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 139@139½.

NEW YORK, April 22—P. M.

MONEY

Easier to-day than for a long time past. Call loans were made early in the day at 7 per cent., but towards the close it got easy, was the general rate. Prime discounts 10@12 per cent.

STERLING

Firm at 10@10½, for prime bills.

GOLD

Firmer, opened at 139½, touched 139¾, and closed at 139@139¼. The advance was occasioned by the growing belief that the Treasury will be deposed, August to-day $[illegible].

GOVERNMENTS

Active and much higher, closing strong. There were some heavy purchases of 5-20s by foreign bankers on the theory that McCulloch will soon recommend the issue of 10 to 20 millions additional 5-20s. Henry Clews, Esq., started for Europe to-day. Congress to-morrow, or Saturday, or Monday, will probably adjourn sine die. Subscriptions to the 5-20s [illegible].

STOCKS

Active and buoyant during the day, on the strength of the Treasury purchases of bonds, which created a little market for coupon gold, and the general belief that the Treasury will be deposed, August to-day $[illegible].

COTTON

Cotton—Sales of [illegible] bales, including [illegible] for export, [illegible] for spinning, closing firm at [illegible] for middling uplands.

FLOUR

Receipts, 10,000 bbls. Sales, 10,000 bbls. State and Western dull and heavy, with a little trading for export. Canadian dull and heavy. Sales, 400 bbls. Southern dull and heavy. Sales, 400 bbls. Superfine State, $6 50@7 00; extra State, $7 10@7 50; choice do., $7 60@8 00; superfine Western, $6 50@7 00; common to good extra Western, $7 10@7 50; choice do., $7 60@8 00; superfine Ohio, $6 50@7 00; common to good extra Ohio, $7 10@7 50; choice do., $7 60@8 00; superfine Southern, $6 50@7 00; common to good extra Southern, $7 10@7 50; choice do., $7 60@8 00.

GRAIN

Receipts, 20,000 bushels. Sales, 20,000 bushels. Wheat dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bushels. Corn dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bushels. Oats dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bushels. Barley dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bushels. Rye dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bushels.

PROVISIONS

Pork dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Beef dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Lard dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Bacon dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Hams dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Shoulders dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Tallow dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Lard oil dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Linseed oil dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Whale oil dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Sperm oil dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Coal dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Iron dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Steel dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Copper dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Tin dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Lead dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Zinc dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Quicksilver dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Antimony dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Platinum dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Gold dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Silver dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Bronze dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Brass dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Copper dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Tin dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Lead dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Zinc dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Quicksilver dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Antimony dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Platinum dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Gold dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Silver dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Bronze dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls. Brass dull and heavy. Sales, 20,000 bbls.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Thursday, April 23, 1868.

Business.—The oil market continued increasing firmness, buyers coming more numerous but holders were evidently pressed and knew what prices to ask. In regard to refined we have no more to report, imports and orders were too small to influence them. The result was no operations to note. The Eastern dispatches furnished the following: Petroleum, P. S. 4 to W. [illegible]; S W [illegible]; crude, chilling packages, advanced to [illegible] gallon. New York, P. S. 30 to W. 31; S W. 28; crude, bulk, [illegible]. Oil City dispatches reported the market closed, refined [illegible] to [illegible]. The stock receipts were 4,320 bbls.

In our own market a difference of opinion existed between refiners and dealers as to prices, and as we have been considered very conservative a few days since, were refused. In the absence of sales the following is the best offer:

Refined—Producers were offering 25 for 6 Mo. or 5,000 bbls, considered from August to December—refined. Those were also offering to say 40 @ 42 for December delivery, but could not get any offers. The advantage of the market is decidedly on the side of holders.

Crude—Market very firm, at a slight advance on the previous day's prices. We are assured there is the control of 5,000 bbls here, as follows: 1,000 bbls Smith, April, 80; 1,000 bbls Smith, owner's option, [illegible] to [illegible]; 1,000 bbls Smith, for [illegible] seller's option, May and 1,000 bbls Smith, for all June, seller's option [illegible].

Shipments by Rivers and Rail.

[illegible] bbls refined.
[illegible] bbls crude.
[illegible] bbls naphtha.
[illegible] bbls benzine.
[illegible] bbls spirits.
[illegible] bbls lubricating.
[illegible] bbls paraffine.
[illegible] bbls residuum.
[illegible] bbls pitch.
[illegible] bbls sundries.
[illegible] bbls crude.
[illegible] bbls refined.
[illegible] bbls naphtha.
[illegible] bbls benzine.
[illegible] bbls spirits.
[illegible] bbls lubricating.
[illegible] bbls paraffine.
[illegible] bbls residuum.
[illegible] bbls pitch.
[illegible] bbls sundries.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Parmele, Rex & Co, 30 bbls refd. to Warden & Price, Philadelphia.
Parmele, Rex & Co, 124 bbls refd. to Warden, Price & Co., Boston.
Parmele, Rex & Co, 30 bbls refd. to W F Logan & Co., Philadelphia.
Parmele, Logan & Bowlsbee, 30 bbls refd to W F Logan & Co., Philadelphia.
Parmele, Rex & Co, 30 bbls refd, to W F Logan & Co., Philadelphia.
Parmele, Rex & Co, 30 bbls refd, to Wheeling, King & Co., Wheeling.
Sun, Bell & Co, 200 bbls refd to P A Phillips, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Parmele, Rex & Co, 30 bbls refd, to Warden, Price & Co., Boston.
Parmele, Rex & Co, 30 bbls refd, to Wheeling, King & Co., Wheeling.
Hutchinson, Gil Bell Co, 75 bbls refd to Warden, Price & Co., Boston.
Brown, Bellanger & Co, 40 bbls refd, to W F Logan & Co., Philadelphia.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 22, 1868.

FLOUR—Fairly active; the inquiry is chiefly for low grades and choice brands; sales at 40 bbls for shipment.

WHEAT—Demand light, chiefly on spec ulative account, and 10@2c lower; sales at No. 1 at 1.40 and No. 2 at [illegible].

CORN—Dull and 1@2c lower; sales at 74 @ 74½c for No. 2 at the close.

OATS—Dull and 1@2c lower; sales at 51 @ 52c for No. 2 at the close.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; no offerings; and rejected at [illegible].

PORK—Dull and lower; sales at [illegible].

LARD—Dull and lower; sales at [illegible].

WHISKY—Dull and lower; sales at [illegible].

FREIGHTS—Dull and lower; sales at [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, [illegible] bbls; wheat, [illegible] bushels; corn, [illegible] bushels; oats, [illegible] bushels; barley, [illegible] bushels; rye, [illegible] bushels.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, [illegible] bbls; wheat, [illegible] bushels; corn, [illegible] bushels; oats, [illegible] bushels; barley, [illegible] bushels; rye, [illegible] bushels.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—Tobacco firm; sales 228 hhds, leaf, to load for [illegible]; 20 hhds, strips, [illegible]; 20 hhds, lugs, [illegible]; 20 hhds, lugs, [illegible]; 20 hhds, lugs

The Daily Commercial

Continued from first page.

THE OIL CONSPIRACY CASE.

O'Connor vs. Tack Brothers and Others.

Judge Brewster's Charge to Jury.

It is Favorable to the Defendants.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1868.

The argument in the Tack-O'Connor case was concluded this morning, and Judge Brewster proceeded to deliver his charge, a synopsis of which is herewith given:

The commonwealth contends that the following facts have been established: First, That Mr. Augustus Tack told Mr. O'Connor oil was falling, and would be lower; that the firm of Tack Bros & Co. were largely short of oil; that there was a surplus of oil; that the markets of Europe were glutted, and that he advised Mr. O'Connor to go "short" on oil. Second, That Mr. Theodore Tack corroborated all this and urged that implicit confidence should be placed in them. Third, That relying upon these statements James O'Connor, through Messrs. Tack Bros. & Co., entered into contracts for the delivery of 10,000 barrels of oil, whereby he lost thousands of money. Fourth, That all the defendants were parties to an arrangement to effect this purpose, and they all knew these representations to be false. Fifth, That they further combined to control the foreign market to raise prices, and were in fact large purchasers.

On the part of the defendants these points are denied, and you are to try each defendant separately, according to the evidence as applicable to his case. Mr. O'Connor, he says, is a man who is worth millions, stated in substance that he had his property invested in about five thousand dollars in a previous examination, and with the Messrs. Tack, of which he completed his testimony on Tuesday last. About the 7th of June, 1867, expressed no fear at this time of the future, having therefore existing between Messrs. Tack and himself the most friendly relations, and Mr. O'Connor, and that Mr. Augustus Tack said the only way to cover this loss was, so as he had done—go "short." In oil; to use Theodore Tack and the cipher it was done the letter. The 22d after this, as I understand the testimony of Mr. O'Connor, he went to Pittsburgh and saw Mr. Theodore Tack, who told him their house was very largely short—so will that they were going on to sell and to go "short," and urged him to authorize Mr. Tack to sell oil. Mr. O'Connor adds he did authorize Mr. Theodore Tack to sell oil and go short. Mr. O'Connor says Mr. Theodore Tack placed implicit confidence in Mr. Tack's statements, and that the contracts were accordingly issued calling Mr. O'Connor to deliver a large amount of oil. Broad Top Mountain Mr. O'Connor, according to his statement, first satisfied the Messrs. Tack were not engaged in any unusual operations; that they were really in the market to buy oil, and was induced to enter into contracts made to him as inducements to enter into those contracts were false, and were so known to be false by the defendants, and were made by them in pursuance of a previously formed design of defrauding him. He further gives details of other circumstances, to which the counsel refers in evidence of conspiracy, and through some of these it was not in the course of business that he was induced to enter into the contracts, and through some of them he was induced to enter into the criminal arrangement, and through some of them was not in the course of business that he was induced to enter into the contracts, and through some of them he was induced to enter into the criminal arrangement, and through some of them he